2017
ANNUAL REPORT

FijiCare
INSURANCE LIMITED

Dear Stakeholders,

FijiCare has had another successful year, bolstered by strong investment returns (including revaluations of our two properties) and excellent results from our wholly owned subsidiary VanCare Insurance Limited in Vanuatu.

Some highlights of FijiCare's performance were:

- Net Profit after Income Tax for the group was $1,531,971, being a 112% increase over the corresponding amount of $722,778 for the year ended 31 December 2016.

- Net Profit after Income Tax for the Holding Company was $1,260,356, being a 90% increase over the corresponding amount of $664,423 for the year ended 31 December 2016.

- The Group's Gross Written Premium ("GWP") volume increased from $13.9m to $17.8m, an increase of 28% contributed by the holding company (FIL) - $3.5m and its subsidiary, VIL - $0.4m.

The Company has in close cooperation with international donors and the Fiji Government begun to act as a micro-insurer. The first such scheme concerns some 11,606 sugar cane farmers and will generate annual gross premiums of F$ 603,512. Similar schemes are in the development pipeline.

- FijiCare Medical Centre continues to provide support to the parent company and made a net profit after tax of $14,810 for the year 2017, compared to $7,533 for the year 2016.

- Actuaries assessment of IBNR reserves for 2017 resulted in an increase from $1,357,024 in 2016 to $1,494,670, which was anticipated given the increase in gross written premium.

FijiCare not being a motor CTP underwriter was not directly affected by the creation of the new Accident Commission which as of 1 January 2018 has replaced private sector insurers in that market segment.

However, there are also some clouds on the horizon:

- The medical insurance market despite only featuring very few competitors suffers from what we believe to be unsound competition. In most cases, premiums charged simply do not match the claims experience. FijiCare is repricing its book and is quite willing to lose accounts in the process;

- On the term life/mortgage indemnity side the group policies we are writing needs to be thoroughly scrutinised and age grouped.

- The motor own damage loss ratio is uneconomically high.

Unfortunately there have been no major developments in respect of our intended expansion into additional Pacific markets. However, Tonga and the Solomon Islands remain firmly in our sights for future expansion.

After taking into consideration the above mentioned results and the company's financial position, I am pleased to advise that the Board will recommend a final dividend of 4 cents per share in respect of the 2017 year. The Dividend Reinvestment option will apply as per preceding years.

I shall in all likelihood be retiring from the board prior to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. Except for one brief period, I have been a member of the FijiCare Board since 2006 and have been Chairman since 2012. My retirement is to be seen in the context of Mt Sophia having made an offer to acquire up to 80% of FijiCare's shares at a considerable premium over net asset value per share.

Whilst I would have preferred continuing in my role for a number of further years, I felt duty bound to accept the offer and to also make available to other shareholders the possible opportunity to benefit from synergies that the new shareholder might bring to FijiCare. Whilst the new controlling shareholder obviously wishes to assume board control, I shall continue to be involved as a consultant and thus be able to witness the further progress of FijiCare from a close-range vantage point and to maintain contact with those I have been privileged to work with over many years and who deserve thanks and praise for their attitude and dedication to FijiCare over that period.

I conclude with special thanks to FijiCare's management and loyal staff who remain dedicated to the company's vision of gradually expanding throughout the Pacific as a focussed term life, health and motor own damage underwriter.

Yours sincerely,

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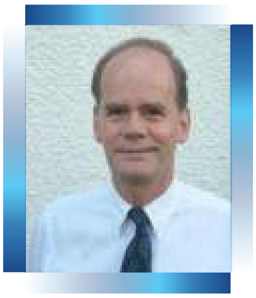
Philipp Thomas
Chairman
C.P.R. Thomas



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

FijiCare Insurance Limited supports the Reserve Bank of Fiji's Corporate Governance Code for capital markets. We are committed to delivering best practice in corporate governance and transparency in reporting. During the reporting period, FIL has been compliant with all RBF guidelines & procedures.

Principle	FIL Comments
Establish Clear Responsibilities for Board Oversight	The FIL's Memorandum & Articles of Association sets out the powers and duties of directors in terms of managing the company effectively & efficiently. Board Charter clearly sets out the objectives of the Board.
Constitute as Effective Board	The FIL's Memorandum & Articles of Association specifies the number of Directors may be not less than the number required by the Corporations Act, nor more than nine. The Board currently comprises of 3 directors: Philipp Thomas – Non- Executive Chairman Peter McPherson – Managing Director Tukana Bovoro – Independent Director
Appointment of Chief Executive Officer	Directors are expected to exercise due diligence in appointing Managing Director & such executive appointments are made by the Board.
Board & Company Secretary	FIL as a public listed company has appointed suitable qualified & competent board secretary. The company secretary maintains a close link with the Board & Executive officers and the company to ensure all duties & responsibilities are effectively discharged.
Timely and Balanced Disclosure	FIL complies with its disclosure obligations under the SPSE Listing Rules and the Companies Act, has in place well developed procedures for dealing with compliance.
Promote Ethical & Responsible Decision Making	FIL promotes and believes that all directors and employees uphold high ethical standards, honesty, fairness and equity in all aspects of their employment and association with the company.
Register of Interests	Directors and officers of the company are obliged to disclose any conflicts of interest that may arise in the course of the business.
Respect the Rights of Shareholders	An Annual General Meeting is held every year in accordance with the Articles of Association & shareholders are encouraged to participate. The Annual Report is also published each year & circulated to the shareholders prior to the AGM.

Accountability & Audit	FIL is audited annually by independent auditors who provide their report to the shareholders. The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the financial reporting and disclosure process, performance and independence of the external auditors, reviewing adequacy of the internal audit function and discussing risk management policies and practices with management. FIL has appointed Internal Auditor Mr Bruce Sutton who brings in more than 35 years of expertise in the field of internal audit.
Recognise & Manage Risk	FIL has in place a Risk Management Policy to ensure that key business and operational risks are identified and appropriate controls and procedures are put in place to manage these risks.

FijiCare Insurance Limited has 2 Subcommittee's that help the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities by providing recommendations, advice and information. These Subcommittees are chaired by Non-Executive Directors.

Audit and Risk Committee	
Tukana Bovoro	Committee Chairman
Pretti Pratap	Committee Secretary / Ex - Officio Member
Peter McPherson	Member
Philipp Thomas	Member
Victor Robert	Ex - Officio Member

Treasury and Investment Committee	
Philipp Thomas	Committee Chairman
Victor Robert	Committee Secretary / Ex - Officio Member
Peter McPherson	Member
Tukana Bovoro	Member

The **Executive Management of FijiCare Insurance Limited** comprises of the Managing Director, Finance Manager, Corporate Governance & HR Executive, Claims Manager, IT Manager, Business Development Manager and Motor Vehicle Insurance Manager. The Managing Director is advised by internal department meetings which meets on a regular basis to consider the day to day operations of the company.

Delegation of Authority- all the claims processing and expenditure in the company must be authorized in accordance with the respective delegations, policies and procedures. The Board and Management receives monthly reports comparing the actual outcomes against budget. The Delegation of Authority is updated regularly to ensure that we are compliant.

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

In accordance with a resolution of the board of directors, the directors herewith submit the statements of financial position of FijiCare Insurance Limited ("the holding company") and its subsidiary companies (together "the group") as at 31 December 2017, the related statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year ended on that date and report as follows:

Directors

The names of the directors in office at the date of this report are:

Philipp Thomas – Chairman
Peter McPherson
Arivakisati Bovoro aka Tukana Bovoro

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the holding company during the year were that of underwriting of medical, term life, mortgage protection, worker's compensation, personal accident, public liability, funeral benefits, motor vehicle and property (under micro insurance project) insurance risks.

The principal activity of the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited, during the year was operating medical centre.

The principal activity of the subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited, during the year was that of underwriting of motor and other general insurance risks.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the group during the year.

Results

The profit after income tax of the holding company for the year was $1,260,356 (2016: $664,423).

The consolidated profit after income tax was $1,531,971 (2016: $722,778). Total consolidated comprehensive income for the year was $1,774,761 (2016: $712,527).

Dividends

The directors declared dividends of $312,903 during the year ended 31 December 2017 out of retained earnings as at 31 December 2016.

Reserves

The directors recommend that no transfer be made to or from reserves except for movements required under International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis of Accounting - Going Concern

The financial statements of the holding company and the group have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors consider the application of the going concern principle to be appropriate in the preparation of these financial statements as we believe that the holding company and group has adequate funds to meet its liabilities as and when they fall due over the next twelve months.

Bad and Doubtful Debts

Prior to the completion of the financial statements of the holding company and the group, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain that action had been taken in relation to writing off of bad debts and the making of allowance for doubtful debts. In the opinion of the directors, adequate allowance has been made for doubtful debts.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the amount written off for bad debts, or the allowance for doubtful debts in the holding company or the group, inadequate to any substantial extent.

DIRECTORS' REPORT [CONT'D]

Current and Non-Current Assets

Prior to the completion of the financial statements of the holding company and the group, the directors took reasonable steps to ascertain whether any current and non-current assets were unlikely to realise in the ordinary course of business their values as shown in the accounting records of the holding company and of the group. Where necessary, these assets have been written down or adequate allowance has been made to bring the values of such assets to an amount that they might be expected to realise.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances, which would render the values attributed to current and non-current assets in the financial statements of the holding company and the group misleading.

Unusual Transactions

In the opinion of the directors, the results of the operations of the holding company and the group during the financial year were not substantially affected by any item, transaction or event of an abnormal character, nor has there arisen between the end of the financial year and the date of this report any item, transaction or event of an abnormal character likely, in the opinion of the directors, to affect substantially the results of the operations of the holding company and the group in the current financial year.

Events Subsequent to Balance Date

Subsequent to balance date, FijiCare Insurance Limited received a Bidder's Statement on 6 February 2018 from Mount Sophia Investments (Fiji) Pte Limited in respect of between 75% and 80% of its issued shares. The holding company responded with a Target's Statement on 1 March 2018 in which the independent director, Mr Tukana Bovoro, recommended acceptance by shareholders. The Bidder has indicated that the proposed acquisition does not significantly alter the strategy or operations of the holding company. The holding company's costs in respect of the takeover process including, Independent Expert's Report, legal and financial advisers, share registry costs, etc. are expected to be between $60,000 and $80,000.

Apart from the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

Other Circumstances

As at the date of this report:

(i) no charge on the assets of any company in the group has been given since the end of the financial year to secure the liabilities of any other person;

(ii) no contingent liabilities have arisen since the end of the financial year for which any company in the group could become liable; and

(iii) no contingent liabilities or other liabilities of the holding company and the group have become or are likely to become enforceable within the period of twelve months after the end of the financial year which, in the opinion of the directors, will or may substantially affect the ability of the group to meet its obligations as and when they fall due.

As at the date of this report, the directors are not aware of any circumstances that have arisen, not otherwise dealt with in this report which would make adherence to the existing method of valuation of assets or liabilities of the holding company and the group misleading or inappropriate.

DIRECTORS' REPORT [CONT'D]

Directors' Benefits

Since the end of the previous financial year, no director has received or become entitled to receive a benefit (other than those disclosed in the financial statements of the holding company and the group) by reason of a contract made by any company in the group or by a related corporation with the director or with a firm of which he is a member, or with a company in which he has a substantial financial interest.

For and on behalf of the board and in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Dated this 29th day of March 2018.

....
Director

....
Director

DIRECTORS' DECLARATION

The declaration by directors is required by the Companies Act, 2015.

The directors of the company have made a resolution that declares:

a) In the opinion of the directors, the financial statements of the holding company and the group for the financial year ended 31 December 2017:

   i. comply with International Financial Reporting Standards and give a true and fair view of the financial position of the holding company and the group as at 31 December 2017 and of the performance and cash flows of the holding company and the group for the year ended 31 December 2017; and

   ii. have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act, 2015;

b) The directors have received an independence declaration by the auditors as required by Section 395 of the Companies Act, 2015; and

c) At the date of this declaration, in the opinion of the directors, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the holding company and the group will be able to pay their debts as and when they become due and payable.

For and on behalf of the board and in accordance with a resolution of the board of directors.

Dated this 29th day of March 2018.

....
Director

....
Director

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Email: info@bdo.com.fj
Offices in Suva and Lautoka

BDO
Chartered Accountants
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Suva, Fiji

AUDITOR'S INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION TO THE DIRECTORS OF FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED

As group auditor for the audit of FijiCare Insurance Limited and subsidiary companies for the financial year ended 31 December 2017, I declare to the best of my knowledge and belief that there have been:

(a) no contraventions of the auditor independence requirements of the Companies Act, 2015 in relation to the audit; and

(b) no contraventions of any applicable code of professional conduct in relation to the audit.

Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji

BDO

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

29 March 2018

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To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of FijiCare Insurance Limited ("the holding company") and its subsidiary companies (together "the group") which comprise the statements of financial position as at 31 December 2017, and the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statements of changes in equity and statements of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the holding company and of the group as at 31 December 2017, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting standards (IFRS).

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the holding company and of the group in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountant's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Fiji and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the matter
Measurement of outstanding claims liabilities and related assets arising from reinsurance contracts and other recoveries ($2,403,840) Refer to Note 3(j) (iv), Note 4(a) and (b) and Note 16 to the financial statements The estimation of outstanding claims liabilities and related assets, including reinsurance assets, is a key audit matter owing to higher degree of uncertainty that is inherent in estimating the expected future payments for claims incurred.	Our audit procedures included, amongst others: • The evaluation and testing of key controls around the claims handling process of the group. We examined evidence of the operation of controls over estimating of individual claims. • For a sample of major outstanding claims, performed basis and calculations for estimation of claims liabilities to assess the reasonableness of management's outstanding claims liability calculations.

To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)

Key Audit Matters (Cont'd)

Key audit matter (Cont'd)	How our audit addressed the matter (Cont'd)
In particular, judgement arises over the estimation of payments for claims that have been incurred at the reporting date but have not yet been reported to the group (IBNR). There is generally less information available in relation to these claims. Classes of business where there is a greater length of time between the initial claim event and settlement also tend to display greater variability between initial estimates and final settlement. The valuation of outstanding claims relies on the quality of the underlying data. It involves complex and subjective judgements about future events, both internal and external to the business, for which changes in assumptions can result in material impacts to the estimates. The valuation of reinsurance assets requires a significant level of judgement, given its inherent dependence on underlying estimates of gross outstanding claims.	• Evaluating the effectiveness and implementation of key actuarial controls, including integrity of the key data used, estimates and assumptions made by actuary including claims ratios and expected frequency of claims and management's review of the estimates. • Evaluating whether the group's actuarial methodologies were reasonable and consistent with prior periods. • Obtaining audit evidence over the data and process for estimating reinsurance recoveries on outstanding claims and evaluated the reasonability of estimates and calculations.

Other Information

The management and directors are responsible for the other information. The other information that we reviewed comprise listing requirements of South Pacific Stock Exchange in holding company's annual report for the year ended 31 December 2017, but does not include the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based upon the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

The management and directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS and the Companies Act 2015, and for such internal control as the management and directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the management and directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management and directors either intend to liquidate the companies in the group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The management and directors are responsible for overseeing the group's financial reporting process.

To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISA will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud and error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the group's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of the management's and directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures, are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the management and directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

From the matters communicated with the management and directors, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

To the Shareholders of FijiCare Insurance Limited (Cont'd)

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2015 in all material respects, and;

a) we have been given all information, explanations and assistance necessary for the conduct of the audit; and

b) the holding company and the group have kept financial records sufficient to enable the financial statements to be prepared and audited.

BDO

BDO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Wathsala Suraweera
Partner
Suva, Fiji
29 March 2018

	Notes	Consolidated		Holding Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		$	$	$	$
Revenue	5	15,044,361	12,712,778	13,302,154	11,486,933
Incurred claims		(9,738,305)	(8,085,781)	(9,696,820)	(7,878,022)
Commission expense	6	(1,653,210)	(1,433,584)	(1,511,087)	(1,277,819)
Other direct costs		(344,784)	(296,664)	-	-
Net revenue		3,308,062	2,896,749	2,094,247	2,331,092
Other revenue	7	1,421,166	446,177	1,664,394	499,282
		4,729,228	3,342,926	3,758,641	2,830,374
Advertising and promotion Expenses		(91,204)	(48,960)	(54,139)	(36,772)
Other operating expenses		(2,982,347)	(2,492,114)	(2,326,555)	(2,055,088)
		(3,073,551)	(2,541,074)	(2,380,694)	(2,091,860)
Profit before income tax	20	**1,655,677**	**801,852**	**1,377,947**	**738,514**
Income tax expense	8(a)	(123,706)	(79,074)	(117,591)	(74,091)
Profit for the year		**1,531,971**	**722,778**	**1,260,356**	**664,423**
Other comprehensive income:					
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:					
Fair value gain on investment properties reclassified to revaluation reserve for PPE upon consolidation (Note 13)		135,000	-	-	-
Exchange gain / (loss) on translating foreign operation		107,790	(10,251)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**1,774,761**	**712,527**	**1,260,356**	**664,423**
Earnings per share					
Basic earnings per share – cents	22	**19.06**	**9.50**		
Diluted earnings per share – cents	22	**19.06**	**9.50**		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Consolidated					
	Share Capital	Share Premium Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Foreign Currency Translation Reserve	Accumulated Profits	Total
	$	$	$	$	$	$
Balance as at 1 January 2016	3,691,236	359,057	133,802	901	1,603,245	5,788,241
Additional shares issued (Note 18 (a))	255,256	-	-	-	-	255,256
Transfer from share premium reserve (Note 18 (b))	359,057	(359,057)	-	-	-	-
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	(295,298)	(295,298)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	722,778	722,778
1% transitional tax on undistributed earnings - 2015	-	-	-	-	(21)	(21)
Other comprehensive loss for the year:						
- Exchange loss on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	(10,251)	-	(10,251)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**4,305,549**	**-**	**133,802**	**(9,350)**	**2,030,704**	**6,460,705**
Additional shares issued (Note 18 (a))	257,453	-	-	-	-	257,453
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	-	-	(312,903)	(312,903)
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	1,531,971	1,531,971
Other comprehensive income for the year:						
- Fair value gain on investment properties reclassified to revaluation reserve for PPE upon consolidation (Note 13)	-	-	135,000	-	-	135,000
- Exchange gain on translating foreign operation	-	-	-	107,790	-	107,790
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**4,563,002**	**-**	**268,802**	**98,440**	**3,249,772**	**8,180,016**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement of changes in equity.

	Holding Company			
	Share Capital	**Share Premium Reserve**	**Accumulated Profits**	**Total**
	$	**$**	**$**	**$**
Balance as at 1 January 2016	3,691,236	359,057	2,043,324	6,093,617
Transfer from share premium reserve (Note 18 (b))	359,057	(359,057)	-	-
Additional shares issued (Note 18 (a))	255,256	-	-	255,256
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	(295,298)	(295,298)
Profit for the year	-	-	664,423	664,423
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2016	**4,305,549**	**-**	**2,412,449**	**6,717,998**
Additional shares issued (Note 18 (a))	257,453	-	-	257,453
Dividends declared (Note 19)	-	-	(312,903)	(312,903)
Profit for the year	-	-	1,260,356	1,260,356
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2017	**4,563,002**	**-**	**3,359,902**	**7,922,904**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of this statement of changes in equity.

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES
STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Notes	Consolidated		Holding Company	
		2017	2016	2017	2016
		$	$	$	$
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash on hand and at bank		3,293,226	2,086,283	1,760,644	1,456,806
Trade and other receivables	9	4,331,741	3,027,835	4,320,464	2,571,422
Inventories - medical supplies		3,034	2,462	-	-
Held-to-maturity investments	10(a)	5,818,688	5,395,215	5,192,825	4,785,779
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	10(b)	2,063,472	1,737,823	2,063,472	1,737,823
Deferred costs	11	966,513	767,341	907,301	680,793
Current tax assets	8(b)	94,906	52,873	94,300	53,197
Total current assets		**16,571,580**	**13,069,832**	**14,339,006**	**11,285,820**
NON-CURRENT ASSETS					
Trade and other receivables	9	159,236	219,357	322,521	402,094
Held-to-maturity investments	10(a)	497,668	300,000	300,000	300,000
Investment in subsidiaries	10(c)	-	-	619,921	619,921
Investment properties	12	2,095,000	1,560,000	2,570,000	1,900,000
Property, plant and equipment	13	641,372	512,108	122,792	119,103
Intangible assets	14	564	19,240	564	5,766
Deferred tax assets	8(c)	22,615	16,212	21,297	14,234
Total non-current assets		**3,416,455**	**2,626,917**	**3,957,095**	**3,361,118**
TOTAL ASSETS		**19,988,035**	**15,696,749**	**18,296,101**	**14,646,938**
CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Trade and other payables	15	1,134,850	831,980	1,079,681	737,049
Insurance contract liabilities	16	10,436,462	8,236,560	9,069,963	7,041,356
Employee entitlements	17	94,502	93,168	81,215	76,855
Total current liabilities		**11,665,814**	**9,161,708**	**10,230,859**	**7,855,260**
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES					
Deferred tax liabilities	8(d)	142,205	74,336	142,338	73,680
Total non-current liabilities		**142,205**	**74,336**	**142,338**	**73,680**
TOTAL LIABILITIES		**11,808,019**	**9,236,044**	**10,373,197**	**7,928,940**
NET ASSETS		**8,180,016**	**6,460,705**	**7,922,904**	**6,717,998**
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital	18	4,563,002	4,305,549	4,563,002	4,305,549
Foreign currency translation reserve		98,440	(9,350)	-	-
Asset revaluation reserve		268,802	133,802	-	-
Accumulated profits		3,249,772	2,030,704	3,359,902	2,412,449
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		**8,180,016**	**6,460,705**	**7,922,904**	**6,717,998**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements of financial position.

For and on behalf of the board and in accordance with a resolution of the directors.

....
Director

....
Director

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2017	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2016	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2017	Inflows/ (Outflows) 2016
	$	$	$	$
Cash flows from operating activities				
Premium and fees received	16,716,160	13,117,808	14,515,064	12,150,951
Reinsurance premium paid, net	(136,474)	(472,144)	(136,474)	(275,647)
Claims, commission and capitation fees paid, net	(11,891,643)	(9,696,002)	(11,633,829)	(9,270,246)
Payments to brokers, suppliers and employees	(3,052,061)	(2,036,257)	(2,077,047)	(1,826,378)
Cash generated from operations	1,635,982	913,405	667,714	778,680
Income tax paid	(85,175)	(3,499)	(78,000)	-
Tax deducted at source - resident interest withholding tax	(19,099)	(15,327)	(19,099)	(15,327)
1% transitional tax on undistributed earnings - 2015	-	(21)		-
Interest received	241,489	209,503	228,703	192,536
Net cash provided by operating activities	1,773,197	1,104,061	799,318	955,889
Cash flows from investing activities				
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(88,674)	(44,273)	(82,237)	(15,417)
Proceeds from sale of plant and equipment	10,000	12,500	10,000	12,500
Payments for intangible assets	-	(1,536)	-	(1,536)
Payments for held-to-maturity investments	(5,390,493)	(5,085,779)	(5,192,825)	(5,085,779)
Proceeds from held-to-maturity investments	4,785,779	4,971,199	4,785,779	4,971,199
Payments for financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	(87,284)	-	(87,284)
Dividends received	49,922	68,936	49,922	68,936
Repayment by / (advances to) Kontiki Growth Fund Limited, net	200,268	55,753	200,268	55,753
Other advances given, net	(62,701)	-	(62,701)	-
Advance to VanCare Insurance Limited, net	-	-	(148,236)	(208,104)
Net cash used in investing activities	(495,899)	(110,484)	(440,030)	(289,732)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Dividends paid	(55,450)	(40,042)	(55,450)	(40,042)
Net cash used in financing activities	(55,450)	(40,042)	(55,450)	(40,042)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**1,221,848**	**953,535**	**303,838**	**626,115**
Effect of exchange rate movement on cash and cash equivalents	1,522	(5,709)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,695,719	1,747,893	1,456,806	830,691
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Note 21)	**3,919,089**	**2,695,719**	**1,760,644**	**1,456,806**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these statements of cash flows.

NOTE 1. GENERAL INFORMATION

a) Corporate Information

FijiCare Insurance Limited (the holding company) is a licensed general insurance and publicly listed company on South Pacific Stock Exchange, limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in Fiji.

The registered office and principal place of business of the holding company is located at Level 9, FNPF Place, 343-359 Victoria Parade, Suva.

b) Principal Activities

The principal activities of the holding company during the year were that of underwriting of medical, term life, mortgage protection, worker's compensation, personal accident, public liability, funeral benefits, motor vehicle and property (under micro insurance project) insurance risks.

The principal activity of the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited, during the year was operating medical centre.

The principal activity of the subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited, during the year was that of underwriting of motor and other general insurance risks.

There were no significant changes in the nature of the principal activities of the group during the year.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION

a) Basis of Preparation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for investment properties, property, plant and equipment and financial assets at fair values / revalued amounts. Historical cost is based on the fair values of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

In the application of International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS'), management is required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods. Judgments made by management in the application of IFRS that have significant effects on the financial statements and estimates with a significant risk of material adjustments in the next year are disclosed, where applicable, in the relevant notes to the financial statements.

Accounting policies are selected and applied in a manner which ensures that the resulting financial information satisfies the concepts of relevance and reliability, thereby ensuring that the substance of the underlying transactions or other events is reported.

The areas involving higher degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are critical to the financial statements are disclosed in Note 4.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

b) Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') and with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2015.

c) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements incorporate the financial statements of the holding company and its subsidiary companies which are listed in Note 25. Control is achieved when the holding company:

- has power over the investee;
- is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- has the ability to use its power to affect its returns.

The holding company reassesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control listed above.

When the holding company has less than a majority of the voting rights of an investee, it has power over the investee when the voting rights are sufficient to give it the practical ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee unilaterally. The holding company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether or not the holding company's voting rights in an investee are sufficient to give it power, including:

- the size of the holding company's holding of voting rights relative to the size and dispersion of holdings of other vote holders;
- potential voting rights held by the holding company, other vote holders or other parties;
- rights arising from other contractual arrangements; and
- any additional facts and circumstances that indicate that the holding company has, or does not have, the current ability to direct the relevant activities at the time that decisions need to be made, including voting patterns at previous shareholders' meetings.

Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the holding company obtains control over the subsidiary company and ceases when the holding company loses control of the subsidiary company.

Income and expenses of the subsidiary companies are included in the consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income from the date the holding company gains control until the date when the holding company ceases to control subsidiary.

Profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income are attributable to the owners of the holding company.

All inter-company balances and transactions between the holding company and its subsidiary companies including any recognised profits or losses have been eliminated on consolidation.

d) Functional and Presentation Currency

Functional and presentation currency

The group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu, however the financial statements are presented in Fiji dollars, which is the holding company's functional and presentation currency.

e) Comparatives

Where necessary, amounts relating to prior years have been reclassified to facilitate comparison and achieve consistency in disclosure with current year amounts.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

f) Changes in Accounting Policies

Amendments to standards and annual improvements effective from 1 January 2017

Certain amendments to standards and annual improvements are effective for the first time for periods beginning on (or after) 1 January 2017. None of the amendments have a material effect on the group's annual financial statements.

Amendment which is relevant to the entity is summarised below:

IAS 7: Amendment – Disclosure Initiative

This amendment is effective from 1 January 2017 and aim to improve information about an entity's debt, including movements in that debt. Disclosures are required to enable users of financial statements to evaluate changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes.

New standards, amendments, annual improvements and interpretation that have been issued but are not mandatorily effective as at 31 December 2017

Certain new standards, amendments, annual improvements and interpretation which are not yet mandatorily effective and have not been adopted early in these financial statements, will or may have an effect on the group's future financial statements. The group intends to adopt these standards, amendments, annual improvements and interpretation if applicable, when they become effective.

a) Amendments which are applicable to the entity are:

IFRS 4: Amendment – Applying IFRS 9: Financial Instruments with IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts

These amendments are effective from 1 January 2018. IFRS 4 has been amended to address concerns raised relating to IFRS 9 and the new insurance standard having different effective dates. These concerns relate mainly to the potential for insurers to produce financial statements that contain two very significant changes in accounting in a very short period of time and volatility that might arise in financial statements during the period between the effective date of IFRS 9 and the new insurance standard due to changes in measurement requirement.

The amendments permit either the deferral of the adoption of IFRS 9 for entities whose predominant activity is issuing insurance contracts or an approach which moves the additional volatility created by having non-aligned effective dates from profit or loss to other comprehensive income.

IAS 40: Amendment – Transfers of Investment Property

This amendment is effective from 1 January 2018 and clarifies that transfer of a property to, or from investment property is made when, and only when, there is a change in use.

b) Annual improvements and interpretation applicable to the entity are:

i) Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014 – 2016 Cycle (IFRS 1 and IAS 28) effective from 1 January 2018

IFRS 1 – A number of short term exemptions in IFRS 1 were deleted. The relief provided by these exemptions were no longer applicable.

NOTE 2. BASIS OF PREPARATION (CONT'D)

f) Changes in Accounting Policies (Cont'd)

New standards, amendments, annual improvements and interpretation that have been issued but are not mandatorily effective as at 31 December 2017 (Cont'd)

ii) IFRIC Interpretation 22: Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

IFRIC interpretation 22 is effective from 1 January 2018 and addresses how to determine the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the spot exchange rate used to translate foreign currency transactions on initial recognition in circumstances when an entity pays or receives some or all of the foreign currency in advance of the recognition of the related asset, expense or income.

c) New standards which are applicable to the entity are:

i) IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments

IFRS 9 Financial Instruments replaces IAS 39 Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement and all previous versions of IFRS 9. The standard introduces new requirements for classification and measurement, impairment, and hedge accounting. IFRS 9 is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018, with early application permitted. Retrospective application is required, but comparative information is not compulsory. Early application of previous versions of IFRS 9 (2009, 2010 and 2013) is permitted if the date of initial application is before 1 February 2015.

ii) IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 and establishes a new five-step model that will apply to revenue arising from contracts with customers. Under IFRS 15 revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. The principles in IFRS 15 provide a more structured approach to measuring and recognising revenue.

The new revenue standard is applicable to all entities and will supersede all current revenue recognition requirements under IFRS. Either a full or modified retrospective application is required for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018 with early adoption permitted.

iii) IFRS 16 - Leases

IFRS 16 Leases, which supersedes IAS 17 Leases, IFRIC 4 Determining whether an Arrangement contains a Lease, SIC 15 Operating Leases-Incentives and SIC 27 Evaluating the Substance of Transactions Involving the Legal Form of a Lease.

IFRS 16 eliminates the classification by a lessee of leases as either operating or finance. Instead all leases are treated in a similar way to finance leases in accordance with IAS 17. Under IFRS 16, leases are recorded on the balance sheet by recognising a liability for the present value of its obligation to make future lease payments with an asset (comprised of the amount of the lease liability plus certain other amounts) either being disclosed separately in the statement of financial position (within right-of-use assets) or together with property, plant and equipment.

The most significant effect of the new requirements will be an increase in recognised lease assets and financial liabilities.

IFRS 16 applies to annual periods commencing on or after 1 January 2019. Earlier adoption is permitted, but only IFRS 15 Revenue from Contracts with Customers is also adopted.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

a) Allowance for Doubtful Debts

The group establishes an allowance for any doubtful debts based on a review of all outstanding amounts individually at year end. Bad debts are written off during the period when they are identified.

The group periodically assesses whether there is any objective evidence of impairment. Trade and other receivables are presented net of allowances for doubtful debts. The group has individually assessed allowances against individually significant trade and other receivables.

b) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of statements of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, cash in banks and other short term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

c) Dividend Distribution

Dividend distribution to the holding company's shareholders is recognised as a liability in holding company's and group's financial statements in the period in which the dividends are declared by the company's directors.

d) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing profit or loss after income tax attributable to members of the holding company by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share amounts are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of ordinary shares that would be issued on the conversion of all the dilutive potential ordinary shares into ordinary shares.

e) Expenditure Recognition

Expenses are recognised in the profit or loss on the basis of a direct association between the cost incurred and the earning of specific items of income. All expenditure incurred in the running of the business and in maintaining the investment properties and property, plant and equipment in a state of operational service has been charged to the statements of profit or loss.

For the purpose of presentation of the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the "function of expenses" method has been adopted, on the basis that it fairly presents the elements of the holding company's and group's performance.

f) Financial Assets

The group classifies its financial assets in the following categories: loans and receivables, held-to-maturity investments and financial assets at fair value through profit or loss. The classification depends on the nature and purpose for which the financial assets were acquired and is determined at the time of initial recognition.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

f) Financial Assets (Cont'd)

Loans and receivables

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for maturities greater than 12 months after balance date, which are classified as non-current assets. The group's loans and receivables comprise 'trade and other receivables' as disclosed in the statements of financial position (Note 9). Bad debts are written off during the period in which they are identified.

Trade receivables, loans, and other receivables are recorded at amortised cost less impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity dates that the group has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity. Subsequent to initial recognition, held-to-maturity investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method less any impairment.

Held-to-maturity investments in commercial banks and financial institutions by the group are recorded at their amortised cost and not re-measured to market values as they are considered likely to be held to maturity in line with investment objectives and fixed price nature of the investments.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss comprises of equity investments in listed and unlisted companies

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss has two sub-categories: financial assets held for trading, and those designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception. A financial asset is classified as held for trading if it is acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss at inception are those that are managed and their performances are evaluated on a fair value basis. Assets in this category are presented as current assets if they are either held for trading or are expected to be realised within 12 months.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured initially and subsequently at fair value, and gains and losses arising from changes in fair value are included in the statements of profit or loss.

Transaction costs are recognised in the statements of profit or loss. Dividend income is recognised in the statements of profit or loss as part of other revenue when the holding company's right to receive payments is established.

g) Foreign Currency Translations

Transactions and balances

All foreign currency transactions during the financial year are brought to account using the exchange rate in effect at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items at reporting date are translated at the exchange rate existing at reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Exchange differences are recognised in the profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Foreign controlled entity

As the foreign controlled subsidiary company of the group, VanCare Insurance Limited, is a self-sustaining entity, its assets and liabilities are translated to Fiji dollar at the average year-end buying and selling exchange rates, while its revenues and expenses are translated at the average of buying and selling rates ruling during the year. Exchange differences arising on translation are taken to the foreign currency translation reserve.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

h) Impairment of Non-Financial assets

At each reporting date, the group reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset or cash-generating unit in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

i) Income Tax

Current tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for using the balance sheet liability method in respect of temporary differences arising from differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax base of those items.

In principle, deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable amounts will be available against which deductible temporary differences or unused tax losses and tax offsets can be utilised. However, deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary differences giving rise to them arise from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities (other than as a result of a business combination) which affects neither taxable income nor accounting profit.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

i) Income Tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax (Cont'd)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the periods when the asset and liability giving rise to them are recognised or settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by reporting date. The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax is recognised as an expense or income in the statements of profit or loss except when it relates to items credited or debited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also recognised directly in equity.

Capital Gains Tax

Capital Gains Tax (CGT) is applicable at 10% on capital gains realised on the sale or disposal of 'capital assets' as set out in the Income Tax Act. Accordingly, the group provides for deferred tax liability that may arise if capital assets stated at fair values are ultimately sold or traded.

j) Insurance Contracts

General

All of the general insurance products and reinsurance products on offer, or utilised, meet the definition of an insurance contract (a contract under which one party, the insurer, accepts significant insurance risk from another party, the policyholder, by agreeing to compensate the policyholder if a specified uncertain future event, the insured event, adversely affects the policyholder) and none of the contracts contain embedded derivatives or are required to be unbundled. Insurance contracts that meet the definition of a financial guarantee contract are accounted for as insurance contracts. This means that all of the general insurance products are accounted for in the same manner.

i) Premium income

Premium revenue comprises amounts charged to policyholders (direct premium) for insurance contracts. Premium is recognised as earned on a proportionate basis over the period for which cover is provided using the 365 days pro-rata method.

The unearned portion of premium is recognised as an unearned premium liability on the statements of financial position.

ii) Reinsurance premium

Reinsurance premium is recognised as an expense on a proportionate basis over the period for which cover is provided. Accordingly, a portion of reinsurance premium expense is deferred and presented as deferred reinsurance expenses on the statements of financial position at the reporting date.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

j) Insurance Contracts (Cont'd)

iii) Deferred commission costs

Commission cost paid to agents and brokers associated with obtaining general insurance contracts are referred to as acquisition cost. These costs are presented as deferred commission costs and are amortised and charged to expenses on the same basis as the recognition of premium income. The balance of the deferred commission costs at the reporting date represents the commission costs relating to unearned premium.

iv) Provision for outstanding claims

Provision for outstanding claims are stated net of amounts recoverable from reinsurers and are assessed by reviewing individual claims. The holding company has procedures for recording all claims received by way of an incoming claims register.

Provision is also made for insurance claims incurred but not reported (IBNR).

Provision is also made for claim administration expenses in accordance with guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of Fiji.

Claims expenses represent claim payments adjusted for the movement in the outstanding claims liability.

k) Inventories

Inventories consist of medical supplies and consumables. Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average principle and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories and bringing them to their existing location and condition. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

l) Intangible Assets

Computer software is recorded at cost less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. Amortisation is charged on a straight line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortisation method is reviewed at the end of each financial year.

m) Investment Properties

Investment properties principally comprising freehold land and buildings are held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation, are measured initially at its cost including transaction costs.

Investment properties are stated in the statements of financial position at their revalued amounts, being the fair value at the date of revaluation, less any subsequent impairment losses. Revaluations are performed with sufficient regularity such that the carrying amounts do not differ materially from those that would be determined using fair values at the end of each reporting period.

n) Leased Assets

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Group as lessor

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial indirect costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight line basis over the lease term.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

n) Leased Assets (Cont'd)

Group as a lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term, except where another systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leased asset are consumed.

o) Segment Reporting

Operating Segment

An operating segment is a component of the group which may earn revenues and incur expenses and the operating results are regularly reviewed by the group's chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance.

Geographic Segment

A geographical segment constitutes the provision of products or services within a particular economic environment that are subject to risks and return that are different from those of segments operating in other economic environments. The group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu.

p) Property, Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and installation of the items.

Freehold land and buildings are stated at fair value, less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Any accumulated depreciation at the date of revaluation is eliminated against the gross carrying amount of the asset, and the net amount is restated to the revalued amount of the asset. Any revaluation increase arising on the revaluation of such property is credited as other comprehensive income in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and recorded as revaluation reserve in the statements of changes in equity. Decreases that off-set previous increases of the same asset are charged against other comprehensive income and revaluation reserves in the equity; all other decreases are charged as expense in the statements of profit or loss. On the subsequent sale or retirement of a revalued property, the attributable revaluation surplus remaining in the asset revaluation reserve is transferred to retained earnings.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is de-recognised. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statements of profit or loss during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is provided on property, plant and equipment, including buildings but excluding freehold land. Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis so as to write off the net cost or other revalued amount of each asset over its expected useful life to its estimated residual value. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method is reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period.

Freehold land is not depreciated. Depreciation on other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives using the following rates:

Buildings	2.5%
Furniture, fittings and office equipment	10% - 40%
Motor vehicles	20%

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

p) Property, Plant and Equipment (Cont'd)

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are taken into account in determining the results for the year.

q) Provision for Employee Entitlements

Wages and salaries

Liabilities for wages and salaries expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date are accrued up to the reporting date.

Annual leave

The liability for annual leave is recognised in the provision for employee benefits. Liabilities for annual leave are expected to be settled within 12 months of the reporting date and are measured at their nominal values using the remuneration rate expected to apply at the time of settlement.

Bonus plans

The companies under the group pay bonuses to employees based on performance of the group and achievement of individual objectives by the employees. The group accrues bonus where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice, subject to performance evaluation.

Defined contribution plans

Contributions to Fiji National Provident Fund are expensed when incurred.

r) Reinsurance Contracts

The holding company cedes insurance risk in the normal course of business for most categories of its insurance policies. Recoverable amounts are estimated in a manner consistent with the outstanding claims provision and/or reinsurance contract terms.

Ceded reinsurance arrangements do not relieve the holding company from its obligation to policyholders.

s) Revenue Recognition

Premium income is recognised as detailed in Note 3(j)(i).

Revenue from medical clinics and medical centre is recognised upon the delivery of service to patients.

Dividend income from investments is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

Revenue from the rendering of management services are recognised upon rendering of services.

Rental income is recognised on an accrual basis. Rental income represents income earned from renting out of building space and is stated net of Value Added Tax.

Interest income is recognised on a time-proportion basis using the effective interest method.

NOTE 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONT'D)

t) Share Capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

u) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less allowance for doubtful debts. An allowance for doubtful debts of trade receivables is established when there is objective evidence that the group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Allowance is made on a specific debtor level. Significant financial difficulties of the debtors and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that a specific debtor balance is assessed to be doubtful. Doubtful debts assessed at a collective level is based on past experience and data in relation to actual write-offs.

Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Significant financial difficulties of the debtor, probability that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or financial re-organisation, and default or delinquency in payments are considered indicators that a specific debtor balance is assessed to be doubtful. The carrying amount of the asset is reduced through the use of an allowance account, and the amount of the loss is recognised in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income within administration and operating expenses. When a trade receivable is uncollectible, it is written off against the allowance account for trade receivables. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited in the statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

v) Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables are recognised when the group becomes obliged to make future payments resulting from the purchase of goods and services.

Trade payables are recognised initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

w) Value Added Tax (VAT)

Revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities are recognised net of the amount of Value Added Tax (VAT), except:

i) Where the amount of VAT incurred is not recoverable from the taxation authority, it is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of an item of expense; and

ii) For trade receivables and trade payables which are recognised inclusive of VAT.

The amount of VAT recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables.

The VAT component of cash flows arising from operating and investing activities which is recoverable from or payable to, the taxation authority is classified as operating cash flows.

NOTE 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS

In application of the group's accounting policies, which are described in Note 3, the directors and the management are required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period or in the period of revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

The group makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year and in future are discussed below:

(a) Provision for outstanding claims

Provision for outstanding claims is assessed after reviewing individual claims. Provision is assessed after taking into account claim information available at the time the claim is received or additional information brought to the notice of the holding company till reporting date. Whilst all reasonable steps are taken to ensure that adequate information is obtained, given the uncertainty in claims provision, it is likely that the final outcome will differ from the original liability established.

Provision for IBNR is also assessed by the management on an annual basis based on the latest available actuarial valuation report and recent claims experience and underwriting results.

(b) Actuarial valuation – claims incurred but not reported

Valuation is obtained from independent licensed actuaries for the adequacy of provision for claims incurred but not reported on a periodic basis.

Actuaries use appropriate actuarial valuation methods to value the liabilities to help inform the choice of the most appropriate method and to help assess the inherent estimation errors. Actuaries selected the method that gave the highest answer based on the holding company's own data and increased where the benchmark gave a higher answer and weighted the valuation towards higher side.

(c) Fair value measurement

Certain assets and liabilities included in the group's financial statements require measurement at, and/or disclosure of, fair value.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the financial statements approximates their fair values.

The fair values and net fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities are determined as follows:

- the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities with standard terms and conditions and traded on active liquid markets are determined with reference to quoted market prices; and
- the fair value of other financial assets and financial liabilities are determined in accordance with generally accepted pricing models.

Transaction costs are included in the determination of net fair value.

NOTE 4. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGMENTS (CONT'D)

(d) Impairment of accounts receivable

Impairment of accounts receivable balances is assessed at an individual and are accordingly provided for.

(e) Impairment of property, plant and equipment and investment properties

The group assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of all property, plant and equipment and investment properties at each reporting date. Property, plant and equipment and investment properties are tested for impairment and when there are indicators that the carrying amount may not be recoverable, a reasonable provision for impairment is created. For the year ended 31 December 2017, no provision for impairment has been made as the group reasonably believes that no indicators for impairment exist.

NOTE 5. REVENUE

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Gross written premium	17,786,178	13,919,632	15,843,257	12,357,474
Reinsurance premium	(511,644)	(527,359)	(268,337)	(330,862)
	17,274,534	13,392,273	15,574,920	12,026,612
Unearned premium, net movement	(2,387,388)	(838,616)	(2,229,095)	(533,377)
Deferred reinsurance premium, net movement	(43,671)	(6,302)	(43,671)	(6,302)
	14,843,475	12,547,355	13,302,154	11,486,933
Income from medical clinic and medical centre	200,886	165,423	-	-
Total revenue, net	15,044,361	12,712,778	13,302,154	11,486,933

NOTE 6. COMMISSION EXPENSE

Commission expense	1,653,210	1,433,584	1,511,087	1,277,819

NOTE 7. OTHER REVENUE

Dividend income	49,922	54,323	49,922	54,323
Gain on sale of motor vehicle	2,107	891	2,107	891
Interest income	250,460	235,727	230,688	218,333
Management fees	-	-	104,000	46,499
Rental income	78,000	73,000	102,000	97,000
Fair value gain on equity investments, net	325,649	66,392	325,649	66,392
Fair value gain on investment properties	535,000	-	670,000	-
Grant income (a)	155,000	-	155,000	-
Miscellaneous income, net	25,028	15,844	25,028	15,844
Total other revenue, net	1,421,166	446,177	1,664,394	499,282

(a) During the year, the company entered into a grant agreement with United Nations Capital Development Fund for receipt of grant relating to Micro Insurance Project. The Micro Insurance Project intends to provide rural farmers with term life and non-life insurance covers. During the year, the holding company has insured 11,606 sugar cane farmers under this project.

NOTE 8. INCOME TAX

Income Tax Rate

Income tax expense for the year ended 31 December 2017 has been computed using tax rate of 10% for the holding company, 20% for the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited and 0% for the subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited. Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been computed using tax rate of 10% for the holding company and 20% for the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited.

a) Income tax expense

The prima facie income tax payable on profit is reconciled to the income tax expense as follows:	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Profit before income tax	1,322,503	801,852	1,377,947	738,514
Prima facie income tax expense	141,980	76,354	137,795	73,851
Tax effect of:				
Non-taxable income	(34,413)	(11,575)	(34,413)	(11,575)
Non-deductible expenses	14,828	14,491	12,940	12,510
Under / (over) provision of income tax in prior year	3,318	(3,153)	3,276	(3,652)
Recognition of deferred income tax liability not recognized in prior years	(2,007)	2,957	(2,007)	2,957
Income tax expense	123,706	79,074	117,591	74,091
Income tax expense comprises movement in:				
Current tax liabilities	62,241	74,043	55,996	68,223
Deferred tax assets	(6,404)	(1,081)	(7,063)	(233)
Deferred tax liability	67,869	6,112	68,658	6,101
	123,706	79,074	117,591	74,091

b) Current tax assets

Movements during the year were as follows:	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016	Holding Company 2017	Holding Company 2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	52,873	108,089	53,197	106,093
Tax liability for the current year	(62,241)	(74,043)	(55,996)	(68,223)
Advance taxes paid during the year	85,175	3,500	78,000	-
Tax deducted at source – resident interest withholding tax	19,099	15,327	19,099	15,327
Balance at the end of the year	94,906	52,873	94,300	53,197

NOTE 8. INCOME TAX (CONT'D)

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
c) Deferred tax assets				
Deferred tax assets comprise the estimated future benefit at future income tax rate in respect to the following:				
Allowance for doubtful debts	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
Provision for employee entitlements	9,440	9,664	8,122	7,686
Unrealised exchange loss	8,175	1,548	8,175	1,548
Total deferred tax assets	22,615	16,212	21,297	14,234
d) Deferred tax liabilities				
Deferred tax liabilities comprise the estimated future expense at future income tax and capital gains tax rate in respect to the following:				
Difference in cost base of investment property and plant and equipment for accounting and income tax purposes	135,729	71,005	135,862	70,348
Unrealized gain on investment in unlisted shares	6,476	3,331	6,476	3,332
	142,205	74,336	142,338	73,680

NOTE 9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016	Holding Company 2017	Holding Company 2016
Current				
Trade receivables (a)	4,199,634	2,710,967	3,403,951	1,858,773
Less: allowance for doubtful debts	(241,057)	(50,000)	(50,000)	(50,000)
	3,958,577	2,660,967	3,353,951	1,808,773
Advance to Kontiki Growth Fund Limited (b)	-	59,193	-	59,193
Receivable from Rawlinson Jenkins Limited (c)	-	8,956	-	8,956
Receivable from VanCare Insurance Limited (e)		-	607,062	421,642
Receivable from FijiCare Medical Centre Limited	-	-	5,200	1,000
Prepayments	53,738	63,725	40,040	44,319
Deposits	21,896	21,893	15,422	15,422
Other receivables	297,530	213,101	298,789	212,117
Total current trade and other receivables, net	4,331,741	3,027,835	4,320,464	2,571,422
Non-current				
Advance to Kontiki Growth Fund Limited (b)	-	141,075	-	141,075
Advance to VanCare Insurance Limited (d)	-	-	163,285	182,737
Other advance (f)	71,657	-	71,657	-
Other receivables	87,579	78,282	87,579	78,282
Total non-current trade and other receivables	159,236	219,357	322,521	402,094

NOTE 9. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES (CONT'D)

(a) Trade receivables principally comprise of premium amounts outstanding from policyholders. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 – 60 days term.

(b) Advance to Kontiki Growth Fund Limited was subject to interest at the rate of 6% per annum compounded monthly and was secured by a registered senior charge over certain specified assets and a registered floating charge over the borrower's existing and future assets. This advance has been fully repaid during the year.

(c) Receivable from Rawlinson Jenkins Limited was in relation to holding company's motor vehicle sold to Rawlinson Jenkins Limited and is subject to interest at the rate of 7.50% per annum. This balance has been fully repaid during the year.

(d) Advance to VanCare Insurance Limited is subject to interest at the rate of 5% per annum and is unsecured. The principal amount including any accrued interest is repayable on 31 December 2020.

(e) Receivable from VanCare Insurance Limited is in relation to reimbursement of expenses paid on behalf of VanCare Insurance Limited, management fees, interest and reinsurance premium income. Balance is not subject to interest and repayable on demand.

(f) Other advance is secured and subject to interest at the rate of 8.5% per annum and principal amount is repayable by 2022.

NOTE 10. FINANCIAL ASSETS

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
(a) Held-to-maturity investments	$	$	$	$
Current				
Term investments with commercial banks and financial institutions	5,818,688	5,395,215	5,192,825	4,785,779
Non-current				
Term investments with commercial banks and financial institutions	497,668	300,000	300,000	300,000
(b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity Investments				
Investments in listed companies	1,431,321	1,137,117	1,431,321	1,137,117
Investments in unlisted companies	632,151	600,706	632,151	600,706
	2,063,472	1,737,823	2,063,472	1,737,823
Reconciliation of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss				
Balance at 1 January	1,737,823	1,584,147	1,737,823	1,584,147
Add: Fair value gain on investment in listed / unlisted companies, net	325,649	66,392	325,649	66,392
Add: Purchase of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	87,284	-	87,284
Balance at 31 December	2,063,472	1,737,823	2,063,472	1,737,823
(c) Investment in subsidiary companies (Note 25)				
Investment in FijiCare Medical Centre Limited (i)	-	-	10,000	10,000
Investment in VanCare Insurance Limited	-	-	609,921	609,921
	-	-	619,921	619,921

(i) The subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited's decision on its operations and future business structure will be made after finalisation of the proposed sale of holding company's shares.

NOTE 11. DEFERRED COSTS

	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016	Holding Company 2017	Holding Company 2016
	$	$	$	$
Deferred commission expenses	966,513	723,670	907,301	637,122
Deferred reinsurance expenses	-	43,671	-	43,671
Total deferred costs	966,513	767,341	907,301	680,793

NOTE 12. INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

	Consolidated		
	Freehold Land	Building	Total
	($)	($)	($)
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2016	565,000	995,000	1,560,000
Balance at 31 December 2016	565,000	995,000	1,560,000
Fair value gain	115,000	420,000	535,000
Balance at 31 December 2017	680,000	1,415,000	2,095,000

Upon consolidation, investment properties rented to the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited is re-grouped to property, plant and equipment.

	Holding Company		
	Freehold Land	Building	Total
	($)	($)	($)
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2016	705,000	1,195,000	1,900,000
Balance at 31 December 2016	705,000	1,195,000	1,900,000
Fair value gain	140,000	530,000	670,000
Balance at 31 December 2017	845,000	1,725,000	2,570,000

Investment properties of the holding company include land and building rented to the subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited.

In current year, land and buildings were revalued by the directors based on independent valuation by registered valuer. The valuation methodology adopted by the valuer was Market Value Method.

The investment properties were valued at $2,570,000. The company uses valuation techniques that include valuation assessment and estimates based on observable and non-observable market data and observable internal financial data to estimate the fair value of investment properties. The directors believe that that chosen valuation techniques and assumption used are appropriate in determining the fair value of investment properties.

NOTE 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Consolidated				
	Land	Buildings	Furniture, fittings and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	($)	($)	($)	($)	($)
Gross carrying amount					
Balance at 1 January 2016	140,000	200,000	574,754	226,964	1,141,718
Additions	-	-	44,273	-	44,273
Disposals	-	-	-	(11,609)	(11,609)
Balance at 31 December 2016	140,000	200,000	619,027	215,355	1,174,382
Additions	-	-	46,235	42,439	88,674
Ravaluation gain	25,000	110,000	-	-	135,000
Disposals	-	-	-	(52,617)	(52,617)
Balance at 31 December 2017	165,000	310,000	665,262	205,177	1,345,439
Accumulated depreciation					
Balance at 1 January 2016	-	-	464,946	108,934	573,880
Depreciation expense	-	-	56,639	31,755	88,394
Balance at 31 December 2016	-	-	521,585	140,689	662,274
Depreciation expense	-	-	52,683	33,830	86,513
Disposals	-	-	-	(44,720)	(44,720)
Balance at 31 December 2017	-	-	574,268	129,799	704,067
Net book value					
As at 31 December 2016	140,000	200,000	97,442	74,666	512,108
As at 31 December 2017	165,000	310,000	90,994	75,378	641,372

NOTE 13. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (CONT'D)

	Holding Company		
	Furniture, fittings and office equipment	Motor vehicles	Total
	($)	($)	($)
Gross carrying amount			
Balance at 1 January 2016	432,694	211,723	644,417
Additions	15,417	-	15,417
Disposals	-	(11,609)	(11,609)
Balance at 31 December 2016	448,111	200,114	648,225
Additions	39,798	42,439	82,237
Disposals	-	(52,617)	(52,617)
Balance at 31 December 2017	487,909	189,936	677,845
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 January 2016	347,333	107,156	454,489
Depreciation expense	45,854	28,779	74,633
Balance at 31 December 2016	393,187	135,935	529,122
Depreciation expense	39,798	30,853	70,651
Disposals	-	(44,720)	(44,720)
Balance at 31 December 2017	432,985	122,068	555,053
Net book value			
As at 31 December 2016	54,924	64,179	119,103
As at 31 December 2017	54,924	67,868	122,792

NOTE 14. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Computer software	959,425	959,425	878,640	878,640
Less: accumulated amortisation	(958,861)	(940,185)	(878,076)	(872,874)
Total intangible assets, net	564	19,240	564	5,766

NOTE 15. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016	Holding Company 2017	Holding Company 2016
Capitation fees	16,911	17,326	90,265	45,520
Payable to reinsurers	213,490	81,627	213,490	81,627
Other payables and accrued liabilities	904,449	733,027	775,926	609,902
Total trade and other payables	1,134,850	831,980	1,079,681	737,049

Trade payables principally comprise amounts outstanding for reinsurance premium and on-going costs. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and generally settled on 30 - 90 days term.

Capitation fees of the holding company include $73,354 (2016: $28,194) payable to subsidiary company, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited.

NOTE 16. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
Unearned premiums				
Unearned premiums as at 1 January	5,549,451	4,710,835	4,716,095	4,182,718
Movement during the year, net	2,371,320	838,616	2,229,095	533,377
Balance as at 31 December	7,920,771	5,549,451	6,945,190	4,716,095
Outstanding claims				
Gross outstanding claims as at 1 January	1,142,759	820,328	906,919	693,456
Movement during the year, net	(415,641)	322,431	(241,706)	213,463
Balance as at 31 December	727,118	1,142,759	665,213	906,919
Less: Reinsurance recoveries				
Reinsurance recoveries as at 1 January	95,988	10,000	95,988	10,000
Movement during the year, net	34,914	85,988	34,914	85,988
Balance as at 31 December	130,902	95,988	130,902	95,988
Outstanding claims, net	596,216	1,046,771	534,311	810,931
Claims administration provision				
Claims administration provision as at 1 January	178,606	161,487	157,306	148,987
Movement during the year, net	(66,755)	17,119	(61,514)	8,319
Balance as at 31 December	111,851	178,606	95,792	157,306
Claims incurred but not reported				
Claims incurred but not reported as at 1 January	1,461,732	1,551,453	1,357,024	1,497,439
Movement during the year, net	292,217	(89,721)	137,646	(140,415)
Claims incurred but not reported, net	1,753,949	1,461,732	1,494,670	1,357,024
Catastrophic provision (a)	53,675	-	-	-
Total insurance contract liabilities, net	10,436,462	8,236,560	9,069,963	7,041,356

(a) The subsidiary company, VanCare Insurance Limited is required to make a contingency provision referred to as a catastrophic provision which is 3% of total gross premiums under the Insurance Act of Vanuatu.

NOTE 17. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS				
Provision for annual leave	65,713	64,379	52,426	48,066
Provision for long service leave	28,789	28,789	28,789	28,789
Total employee entitlements	94,502	93,168	81,215	76,855

NOTE 18. SHARE CAPITAL

	Consolidated 2017	Consolidated 2016	Holding Company 2017	Holding Company 2016
	$	$	$	$
Issued and paid up capital				
Balance as at 1 January 2017: 7,822,565 ordinary shares (2016: 7,382,472 ordinary shares)	4,305,549	3,691,236	4,305,549	3,691,236
Additional ordinary shares issued (a)	257,453	255,256	257,453	255,256
Transfer from share premium reserve account (b)	-	359,057	-	359,057
Balance as at 31 December 2017: 8,201,171 ordinary shares	4,563,002	4,305,549	4,563,002	4,305,549

(a) During the year, 378,606 at $0.68 per share (2016: 440,096 at $0.58 per share) additional ordinary shares were issued by way of dividend reinvestment option exercised.

(b) In accordance with Section 737 of the Companies Act, 2015, the holding company's share premium account had become part of the holding company's total issued share capital in prior year.

NOTE 19. DIVIDENDS

Final dividend	312,903	295,298	312,903	295,298

NOTE 20. PROFIT BEFORE INCOME TAX

Profit before income tax has been determined after charging the following expenses:

Auditor's remuneration for:				
- Audit fees	40,926	41,592	28,000	27,000
- Other services	19,250	19,985	15,690	15,611
Consultancy fees	36,122	16,980	20,333	5,039
Actuarial services	74,333	80,287	74,333	80,287
Depreciation and amortisation	105,189	139,254	75,853	92,633
Directors' fees	48,665	52,095	22,000	25,550
FNPF contribution	118,076	105,917	108,031	96,582
Legal and advisory fees	13,859	14,480	8,590	12,818
Operating leases	147,877	109,153	126,547	96,535
Salaries, wages, training levy and allowances	890,743	778,839	746,745	636,810

NOTE 21. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

a) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand and balance with banks. Cash and cash equivalents included in the statements of cash flows comprise the following statements of financial position amounts:

Cash on hand and at bank	3,293,226	2,086,283	1,760,644	1,456,806
Short term deposits	625,863	609,436	-	-
Total cash and cash equivalents	3,919,089	2,695,719	1,760,644	1,456,806

NOTE 21. NOTES TO THE STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (CONT'D)

b) Non-Cash Financing Activities

Dividends

During the year, the holding company declared dividends of $312,903 out of which $257,453 was re-invested under the dividend reinvestment option. The consideration for the dividend re-invested was issue of 378,606 shares at $0.68 per share. These re-investment transactions are not reflected in the statements of cash flows.

NOTE 22. EARNINGS PER SHARE

	Consolidated 2017 $	Consolidated 2016 $
Profit for the year used in calculating earnings per share	1,531,971	722,778
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating basic earnings per share	8,039,356	7,604,925
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in calculating diluted earnings per share	8,039,356	7,604,925
Basic earnings per share – cents	19.06	9.50
Diluted earnings per share – cents	19.06	9.50

NOTE 23. COMMITMENTS

a) Capital expenditure commitments as at 31 December 2017 amounted to $Nil (2016: $Nil).

	Consolidated		Holding Company	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	$	$	$	$
b) Operating lease expense commitments contracted for rentals are as follows:				
Not later than one year	223,037	135,727	201,743	135,727
c) Operating lease income commitments contracted for rentals are as follows:				
Not later than one year	62,900	79,200	97,796	103,200
Later than one year but not five years	137,500	48,000	137,500	72,000
Total operating lease income commitments	200,400	127,200	235,296	175,200

d) The subsidiary companies, FijiCare Medical Centre Limited and VanCare Insurance Limited are committed to pay the holding company, FijiCare Insurance Limited, management fees of $24,000 and $84,000 per annum, respectively.

NOTE 24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities exist with respect to the following:				
Indemnity guarantees	750	750	750	750
Litigations (a)	39,601	39,601	39,601	39,601
Total contingent liabilities	40,351	40,351	40,351	40,351

NOTE 24. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONT'D)

(a) The holding company is subject to certain claims arising in the ordinary course of business. On the basis of advice received from the solicitors representing the holding company and assessment carried out by the management, it is the opinion of the directors that the disposition or ultimate determination of such claims will not have a material effect on the financial position of the holding company.

NOTE 25. INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

Entity	Place of Incorporation	% Owned	Investment Book Value 2017 ($)	Investment Book Value 2016 ($)
FijiCare Medical Centre Limited	Fiji	100%	10,000	10,000
VanCare Insurance Limited	Vanuatu	100%	609,921	609,921
			619,921	619,921

NOTE 26. SEGMENT INFORMATION

(a) Operating segments

The group operates predominantly in the insurance industry and operating of medical centre.

		Medical and Health	Term Life	General Insurance	Clinic services	Group Total
		$	$	$	$	$
Revenue	Dec 17	8,405,936	3,055,054	3,382,485	200,886	15,044,361
	Dec 16	7,545,904	2,399,969	2,601,482	165,423	12,712,778
Result (Revenue less allocated costs)	Dec 17	(508,339)	528,466	825,432	20,925	866,484
	Dec 16	841,091	48,804	(2,571)	12,516	899,840
Add: **Unallocated - other revenue:** Dividend income, interest income, rental income, fair value gain on equity investments and on investment properties, gain on sale of fixed assets and miscellaneous income	Dec 17					1,421,166
	Dec 16					446,177
Less: **Unallocated – expenses and income tax**	Dec 17					755,679
	Dec 16					623,239
Profit after income tax	Dec 17					1,531,971
	Dec 16					722,778

NOTE 26. SEGMENT INFORMATION (CONT'D)

Segment assets and liabilities

Assets and liabilities cannot be reasonably allocated between the operating segments. Accordingly, this information has not been provided under segment information.

Additional information

Similarly, depreciation and other non-cash items cannot be reasonably allocated between the operating segments. Accordingly, this information has not been provided under segment information.

(b) Geographical segment

The group operates in Fiji and Vanuatu.

Revenue from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $13,503,040 and $1,541,321, respectively. Profit after income tax from Fiji and Vanuatu operations amounts to $1,140,632 and $391,339, respectively.

NOTE 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

(a) Directors

The names of persons who were directors of the holding company at any time during the financial year are as follows:

Philipp Thomas – Chairman
Peter McPherson
Arivakisati Bovoro aka Tukana Bovoro

(b) Holding company transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2017 and 2016 with approximate transaction values are summarized as follows:

Related Party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	2017 ($)	2016 ($)
FijiCare Medical Centre Limited	Subsidiary company	Capitation and professional fees	325,077	296,673
		Rent income	24,000	24,000
		Management fees	20,000	12,000
VanCare Insurance Limited	Subsidiary company	Various expenses paid on behalf of the subsidiary to be reimbursed	6,549	15,866
		Management fees	84,000	34,499
		Reinsurance premium income	246,798	192,238
		Outstanding claims	-	84,804
Kontiki Growth Fund Limited	Shareholder company	Interest income	17,982	13,845

NOTE 27. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES (CONT'D)

(c) Amounts due to and receivable from related parties:

Appropriate disclosure of these amounts is contained in Note 9 and Note 15 to the financial statements.

(d) Ownership Interests

The ownership interests in subsidiary companies is disclosed in Note 25.

(e) Key management personnel

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of that entity.

During the year, the Managing Director, Chief Operating Officer – Vanuatu, Business Development Manager, Finance Manager, Corporate Governance Executive, Claims Manager and IT Manager were identified as key management personnel, with the greatest authority and responsibility for the planning, directing and controlling the activities of the holding company and the group.

The remuneration of the key management personnel during the year was as follows:

	2017	2016
	$	$
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	863,589	761,015
Director fees – executive	14,026	13,990
Director fees – non executive	34,639	38,105

NOTE 28. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT

A key risk from operating in the general insurance industry is the exposure to insurance risk arising from underwriting general insurance contracts. The insurance contracts transfer risk to the insurer by indemnifying the policyholders against adverse effects arising from the occurrence of specified uncertain future events. The risk is that the actual amount of claims to be paid in relation to contracts will be different to the amount estimated at the time a product was designed and priced.

The consolidated entity is exposed to this risk because the price for a contract must be set before the losses relating to the product are known. Hence the insurance business involves inherent uncertainty. The consolidated entity also faces other risks relating to the conduct of the general insurance business including financial risks.

A fundamental part of the overall risk management strategy is the effective governance and management of the risks that impact the amount, timing and uncertainty of the cash flows arising from insurance contracts.

NOTE 28. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Risk management objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The insurance activities primarily involve the underwriting of risks and the management of claims. A disciplined approach to risk management is adopted rather than a premium volume or market share oriented approach. It is believed this approach provides the greatest long term likelihood of being able to meet the objectives of all stakeholders, including policyholders, lenders and equity holders.

The risk management activities can be broadly separated into underwriting (acceptance and pricing risk), claims management and investment management. The objective of these risk management functions is to enhance the longer term financial performance of the overall insurance operations.

The key policies in place to mitigate risks arising from underwriting insurance contracts include the following:

- Acceptance of risk – Insurance and reinsurance policies are written in accordance with local management practices and regulations within each jurisdiction. Maximum limits are set for the acceptance of risk on an individual contract basis. Management information systems are maintained that provide up-to-date, reliable data on the risks to which the business is exposed at any point in time. Efforts are made, including plain language policy terms, to ensure there is no misalignment between what policyholders perceive will be paid when a policy is initially sold and what is actually paid when a claim is made.

- Pricing – Statistical models are used which combine historical and projected data to calculate premiums and monitor claims patterns for each class of business. The data used includes historical pricing and claims analysis for each class of business as well as current developments in the respective markets and classes of business.
- Reinsurance – The use of reinsurance to limit exposure to large single claims and the accumulation of claims that arise from the same event or the accumulation of similar events. This includes the monitoring of reinsurers' credit risk to control exposure to reinsurance counterparty default.
- Claims management – Initial claim determination is managed by claims officers with the requisite degree of experience and competence with the assistance, where appropriate, or other party with specialist knowledge. It is the holding company's policy to respond and settle claims quickly whenever possible and to pay claims fairly, based on the policyholders full entitlements.
- Investment management – Assets and liabilities are managed so as to effectively match the expected pattern of claims payments with the assets that are held to back insurance liabilities.

(b) Terms and conditions of insurance contracts

The terms and conditions attaching to insurance contracts affect the level of insurance risk accepted. Insurance contracts are generally entered into on an annual basis and at the time of entering into a contract all terms and conditions are negotiable or, in the case of renewals, renegotiable. The majority of direct insurance contracts written are entered into on a standard form basis. Non-standard and long term policies may only be written if expressly approved by a person with appropriate delegated authority. There are no special terms and conditions in any non-standard contracts that would have a material impact on the financial statements.

NOTE 28. INSURANCE CONTRACTS RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Credit risk

Financial assets or liabilities arising from insurance contracts are presented on the statement of financial position at the amount that best represents the maximum credit risk exposure at the reporting date.

The credit risk relating to insurance contracts relates primarily to premium receivable which is due from individual policyholders and intermediaries (brokers and agents). The brokers and agents collect premium from policyholders and remit the monies to the insurer in accordance with contractual arrangements. The recoverability of premium receivable is assessed and provision is made for impairment based on objective evidence and having regard to past default experience.

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of financial loss (including lost opportunities) resulting from external events and/or inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems to perform as required. Operational risk can have overlaps with all of the other risk categories. When controls fail, operational risks can cause damage to reputation, can have legal or regulatory implications or can lead to financial loss. The group cannot expect to eliminate all operational risks, but by initiating a rigorous control framework and by monitoring and responding to potential risks, is able to manage risks.

Operational risk is identified and assessed on an ongoing basis and the capital management strategy includes consideration of operational risk. Management and staff are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing operational risks in accordance with their roles and responsibilities.

NOTE 29. RISK MANAGEMENT

The group is exposed to a variety of financial risks in the normal course of business; market risk (foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and equity price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the group's financial performance.

Risk management is carried out by executive management. Executive management identifies, evaluates and monitors financial risks in close co-operation with the operating units.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in the market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rate and equity prices will affect the group's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters while optimising the return on risk.

(i) Foreign exchange risk

The group does not have significant transactions denominated in foreign currencies, hence exposures to exchange rate fluctuations is minimal.

NOTE 29. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(a) Market risk (Cont'd)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The exposure to interest rate risk results from the holding of financial assets and liabilities in the normal course of business.

Fixed interest rate assets and variable interest rate liabilities create exposure to fair value interest rate risk. The group mitigates interest rate risk by maintaining an appropriate mix of instruments.

(iii) Equity price risk

Equity price risk is defined as exposure to movements in investment prices /values, i.e., the dollar effect of a change in market price /value of investments. The holding company minimizes the risks by:

a) Diversifying the investments portfolio across assets classes;

b) Diversifying the equity and debt portfolios across sectors and securities to the prescribed limit;

c) Proper asset (stock) selection based on relative value after a research process; and

d) Appropriate investments limits that covers asset allocation, concentration, regional location and currency.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of failure by a customer or counterparty to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk is managed at group and at individual company level.

Credit risk relating to insurance contracts is disclosed in Note 28(c).

Credit risk also arises from cash at banks and deposits with banks. Deposits are made only with reputable financial institutions which are regulated by Reserve Bank of Fiji with known sound financial standing.

The group does not have any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any group of counterparties having similar characteristics. The carrying amount of financial assets recorded in the financial statements, net of any allowances for losses, represents the group's maximum exposure to credit risk.

(c) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is concerned with the risk of there being insufficient cash resources to meet payment obligations without affecting the daily operations or the financial condition of the group. Liquidity facilitates the ability to meet expected and unexpected requirements for cash. The liquidity position is derived from operating cash flows, investment portfolios and access to outside sources of liquidity such as bank, reinsurance arrangements and other sources.

NOTE 29. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONT'D)

(c) Liquidity risk (Cont'd)

Sound liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities, the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities and the ability to close-out market positions. The nature of insurance activities means that the timing and amount of cash flows are uncertain.

Management of liquidity risk includes asset and liability management strategies. The assets held to back insurance liabilities consist predominantly of held-to-maturity investments. The assets are managed so as to effectively match the maturity profile of the assets with the expected pattern of claims payments.

The group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows.

(d) Other risk

(i) Regulatory risk

The group's profitability can be impacted by regulatory agencies established which govern the business sector in Fiji. Specifically financial transactions are monitored by Reserve Bank of Fiji (RBF) and Reserve Bank of Vanuatu (RBV), and as an authorised underwriter of insurance risks, the group is subject to licence and regulatory control by RBF and RBV.

The salaries and wages payable to workers are subject to relevant wages regulations and employment legislation.

NOTE 30. MATURITY ANALYSIS

The following analysis of monetary assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 is based on contractual terms.

	31 December 2017 - Consolidated				
	At call	1 day to 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Assets					
Cash on hand and at bank	3,293,226	-	-	-	3,293,226
Trade and other receivables	-	4,309,845	21,896	159,236	4,490,977
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	2,063,472	-	2,063,472
Held-to maturity investments	-	625,863	5,192,825	497,668	6,316,356
Current tax assets	-	-	94,906	-	94,906
	3,293,226	4,935,708	7,373,099	656,904	16,258,937
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	1,134,850	-	-	1,134,850
Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium	-	2,515,691	-	-	2,515,691
	-	3,650,541	-	-	3,650,541

NOTE 30. MATURITY ANALYSIS (CONT'D)

	31 December 2016 - Consolidated				
	At call	1 day to 3 months	Over 3 months to 1 year	Over 1 year to 5 years	Total
	$	$	$	$	$
Assets					
Cash on hand and at bank	2,086,283	-	-	-	2,086,283
Trade and other receivables	-	3,005,427	22,408	219,357	3,247,192
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss	-	-	1,737,823	-	1,737,823
Held-to maturity investments	-	609,436	4,785,779	300,000	5,695,215
Current tax assets	-	-	52,873	-	52,873
	2,086,283	3,614,863	6,598,883	519,357	12,819,386
Liabilities					
Trade and other payables	-	831,980	-	-	831,980
Insurance contract liabilities, net of unearned premium	-	2,687,109	-	-	2,687,109
	-	3,519,089	-	-	3,519,089

NOTE 31. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO BALANCE DATE

Subsequent to balance date, FijiCare Insurance Limited received a Bidder's Statement on 6 February 2018 from Mount Sophia Investments (Fiji) Pte Limited in respect of between 75% and 80% of its issued shares. The holding company responded with a Target's Statement on 1 March 2018 in which the independent director, Mr Tukana Bovoro, recommended acceptance by shareholders. The Bidder has indicated that the proposed acquisition does not significantly alter the strategy or operations of the holding company. The holding company's costs in respect of the takeover process including, Independent Expert's Report, legal and financial advisers, share registry costs, etc. are expected to be between $60,000 and $80,0000.

Apart from the above, no other matters or circumstances have arisen since the end of the financial year which would require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

NOTE 32. APPROVAL OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 29 March 2018.

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE – LISTING REQUIREMENTS

Listing requirements of the South Pacific Stock Exchange (not included elsewhere in this Annual Report)

1. Statement of interest (direct and indirect) of each director in the share capital of the company as at 31 December 2017.

Directors	Direct Interest (Number of Shares)	Indirect Interest (Number of Shares)
Peter McPherson	144,432	1,329,297
Philip Thomas	0	5,036,287

2. Distribution of ordinary shareholders:

Distribution of Shareholding	Total	Total % Holding
Less Then 500	13,267	3.27%
501 to 5,000	42	0.80%
5,001 to 10,000	7	0.61%
10,001 to 20,000	6	1.02%
20,001 to 30,001	6	1.64%
30,001 to 40,000	0	0.00%
40,001 to 50,000	0	0.00%
50,001 to 100,000	1	0.96%
100,001 to 1,000,000	5	14.09%
Over 1,000,000	2	77.62%
Total	13,336	100%

Share Register
Central Share Registry
Level 2, Plaza One, Provident Plaza
33 Ellery Street
G P O Box 11689
Suva, Fiji

3. Disclosure on the trading results of the subsidiary company under Section 6.31:

FijiCare Medical Centre Limited

	2017	2016
	$	$
Revenue	525,963	462,096
Other income	0	0
Less :		
Depreciation	-7,993	-8,073
Other expenses	-497,045	-441,507
Income tax expense	-6,115	-4,983
	14,810	7,533
Add loan from parent company written off/forgiven	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	14,810	7,533

	2017	2016
Total Assets	162,734	150,184
Total Liabilities	42,944	45,204
Shareholders Equity	119,790	104,980

VanCare Insurance Limited

	2017	2016
	$	$
Revenue	1,541,321	1,060,422
Other income	19,772	17,394
Less :		
Depreciation	-7,850	-5,768
Other expenses	-1,161,904	-1,021,226
Income tax expense	-	-
	391,339	50,822
Add loan from parent company written off/forgiven	-	-
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the year	391,339	50,822

	2017	2016
Total Assets	3,006,870	2,238,372
Total Liabilities	2,340,441	1,964,404
Shareholders Equity	666,429	273,968

4. Twenty Largest Shareholders

As of 31st December 2017, the twenty largest shareholders held 7,817,822 shares which is equal to 95.32% of the total issued 8,201,171 fully paid shares.

1)	Aequi-Libria Associates Insurance Broker Ltd	5,036,287	2)	Stronghold Investment Inc	1,329,297
3)	Unit Trust of Fiji (Trustee Company) Ltd	455,222	4)	Platinum Insurance Limited	222,940
5)	Dominion Insurance Limited	191,330	6)	Peter McPherson	144,432
7)	FHL Media Limited	141,472	8)	Tutanekai Investments Limited	78,483
9)	Jinita Prasad	24,663	10)	CEPAC Secretariat	24,407
11)	Oceania Marist Province	22,561	12)	Fiji Development Fund Board	21,787
13)	Ken Kung	20,759	14)	Sowani Tuidrola & Makereta B Tuidrola	20,543
15)	Jimaima Schultz	20,000	16)	Griffon Emose	17,616
17)	Honwing William Yee	12,993	18)	Mehboob Raza Raza	11,690
19)	Mark & Sue Halabe	10,725	20)	Fazal Khan	10,615

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(1) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xii):

Summary of Key Financial results for the previous five years (Consolidated)

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	1,531,971	722,778	774,115	534,709	679,745	375,733
Current Assets	16,571,580	13,069,832	11,087,480	10,758,345	8,992,645	6,765,073
Non - Current Assets	3,416,455	2,626,917	2,744,372	2,000,433	1,956,836	1,429,255
Total Assets	**19,988,035**	**15,696,749**	**13,831,852**	**12,758,778**	**10,949,481**	**8,194,328**
Current Liabilities	11,665,814	9,161,708	7,975,386	7,858,404	6,489,746	4,451,910
Non - Current Liabilities	142,205	74,336	68,225	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	**11,808,019**	**9,236,044**	**8,043,611**	**7,858,404**	**6,489,746**	**4,451,910**
Shareholders Equity	**8,180,016**	**6,460,705**	**5,788,241**	**4,900,374**	**4,459,735**	**3,742,418**

Summary of Key financial results for the previous five years for the Holding company:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Net Profit / (Loss) after Tax	1,260,356	664,423	1,255,693	579,124	632,436	356,254
Current Assets	14,339,006	11,285,820	9,808,759	10,171,437	8,909,099	6,723,104
Non - Current Assets	3,957,095	3,361,118	3,461,545	2,505,462	1,944,488	1,408,373
Total Assets	**18,296,101**	**14,646,938**	**13,270,304**	**12,676,899**	**10,853,587**	**8,131,477**
Current Liabilities	10,230,859	7,855,260	7,109,108	7,789,359	6,479,766	4,427,664
Non - Current Liabilities	142,338	73,680	67,579	0	0	0
Total Liabilities	**10,373,197**	**7,928,940**	**7,176,687**	**7,789,359**	**6,479,766**	**4,427,664**
Shareholders Equity	**7,922,904**	**6,717,998**	**6,093,617**	**4,887,540**	**4,373,821**	**3,703,813**

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(2) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (a):

Dividend declared per share:

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cents per share	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0	0

(3) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (b):

Earnings / (Loss) per share (Consolidated):

Basic Earnings / (Loss) per share

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cents per share	19.06	9.50	10.77	7.90	10.50	5.80

Diluted earnings / (Loss) per share

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cents per share	19.06	9.50	10.77	7.90	10.50	5.80

(3) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (c):

Net tangible assets per share (Group):

	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Cents per share	1.00	0.82	0.77	0.67	0.65	0.57

(4) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (xiii) (d):

Share price during the year (Cents per share)	**2017**	**2016**
Highest	1.16	0.72
Lowest	0.72	0.72
On 31st December	1.16	0.72

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(5) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (vi):

Meetings of the Board
The regular business of the Board during its meetings covers business investments and strategic matters, governance and compliance, the Managing Directors report, financial report and performance of subsidiary companies. To minimise cost three Board of Directors meeting were conducted via teleconferencing.

Director	Number of Meetings entitled to attend	Number of meetings attended	No of Meetings Apology Given
Mr. Carl Philipp Thomas	6	6	n/a
Mr. Peter McPherson	6	6	n/a
Mr. Tukana Bovoro	6	6	n/a
Company Secretary			
Mr. Victor Robert	6	6	n/a

The Board met 6 times during the financial year ended 31st December 2017

FIJICARE INSURANCE LIMITED
LISTING REQUIREMENTS OF SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE
(NOT INCLUDED ELSEWHERE IN THE ANNUAL REPORT)

(6) Disclosure under Section 6.31 (vii):

LISTED SECURITIES	QUANTITY	CURRENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
PARADISE BEVERAGES (FIJI) LIMITED	**13,848**	$ 12.60	**174,485**
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PACKAGING COMPANY LIMITED	**23,000**	$ 1.05	**24,150**
R B PATEL GROUP LIMITED	**62,500**	$ 4.28	**267,500**
COMMUNICATIONS (FIJI) LIMITED	**35,000**	$ 4.68	**163,800**
VB HOLDINGS LTD	**3,143**	$ 4.50	**14,144**
PLEASS GLOBAL LIMITED	**60,000**	$ 1.90	**114,000**
AMALGAMATED TELECOM HOLDINGS LIMITED	**66,422**	$ 1.86	**123,545**
THE RICE COMPANY OF FIJI LIMITED	**22,000**	$ 4.10	**90,200**
FIJI TELEVISION LIMITED	**12,085**	$ 1.99	**24,049**
FMF FOODS LIMITED	**191,147**	$ 1.15	**219,819**
KINETIC GROWTH FUND LIMITED	**51,000**	$ 0.53	**27,030**
TOYOTA TSUSHO (SOUTH SEA) LIMITED	**10,000**	$ 4.86	**48,600**
VISIONS INVESTMENTS LTD	**50,000**	$ 2.80	**140,000**
TOTAL			**1,431,321**

UNLISTED SECURITIES	QUANTITY	CURRENT VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
THE FIJI GAS COMPANY LIMITED	**3,310**	$ 27.00	**89,370**
YATU LAU COMPANY LIMITED	**417,524**	$ 1.30	**542,781**
TOTAL			**632,151**

SOUTH PACIFIC STOCK EXCHANGE - LISTING REQUIREMENTS

Address

FijiCare Insurance Limited
Level 9, FNPF Place, 343-359 Victoria Parade
Suva, Fiji.
PO Box 15808, Suva, Fiji.
Phone: 3302 717
Fax : 3302 119
fijicare@connect.com.fj
www.fijicare.com.fj

Company Secretary

Victor Vikash Robert

MOTOR VEHICLE
INSURANCE

WORKERS
COMPENSATION

PUBLIC
LIABILITY

FUNERAL
POLICY

TERM
LIFE

PERSONAL
ACCIDENT

DENTAL

OPTICAL

HOSPITALISATION
OUTPATIENT